

Architecting Storage Applications for the Public Cloud Economy

SDC EMEA 2020 - Tel Aviv

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Storage Applications for the Public Cloud

- Agenda:
 - 1) Why do we need Storage Applications in the public cloud
 - 2) The public cloud structure and economy
 - 3) Tips for developing economic Storage Applications for the public cloud.

Once Upon a Time in Windows 3.x Era

What is the difference?

```
while (GetMessage (&uMsg, NULL, 0, 0) > 0) {  
    TranslateMessage (&uMsg);  
    DispatchMessage (&uMsg);  
}
```

```
while (WM_QUIT != uMsg.message) {  
    if (PeekMessage (&uMsg, NULL, 0, 0, PM_REMOVE) > 0) {  
        TranslateMessage (&uMsg);  
        DispatchMessage (&uMsg);  
    } else if (IsBGWork()) {  
        DoBGWork();  
    }  
}
```

GetMessage is battery friendly while PeekMessage is not

Storage Applications for the Public Cloud

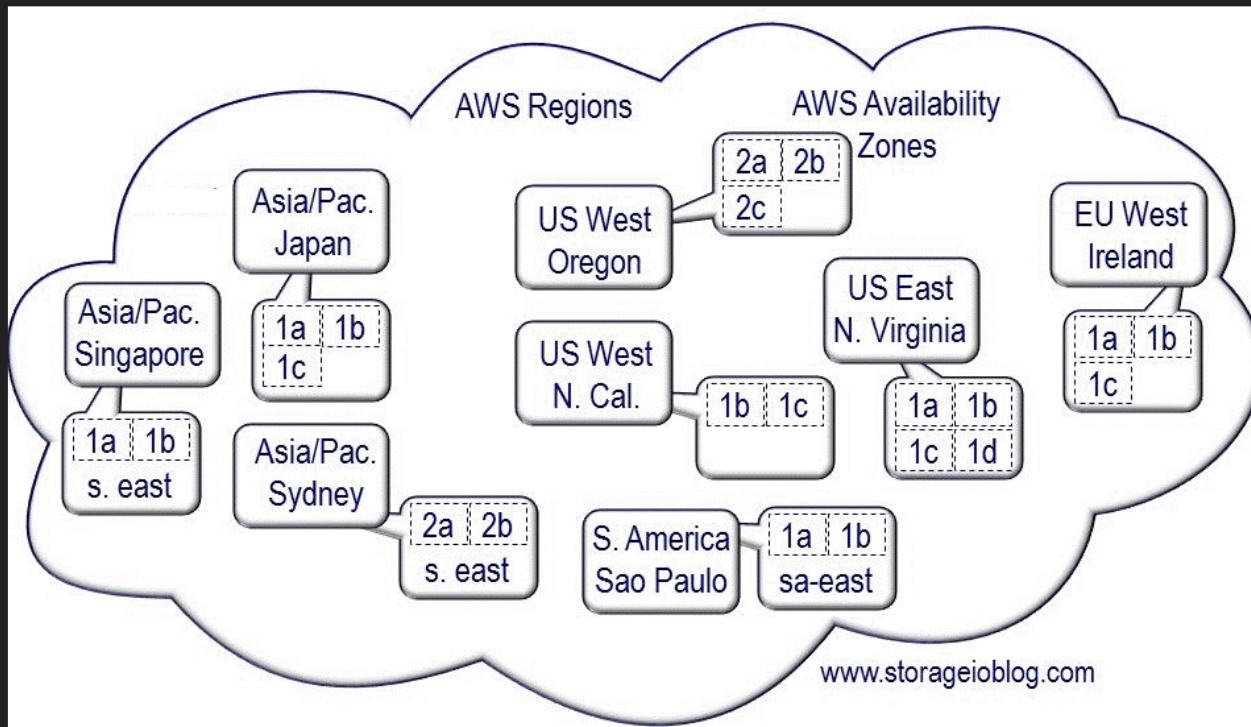
- Why do we need Storage Applications in the public cloud
 - Efficient resource usage
 - EBS volumes come with fixed IOPS/size ratio
 - Other options (io1) can cost much more under heavy load
 - Cost structure: price per GB-mon + per provisioned IOPS-month
 - Multi Availability Zone (AZ) storage
 - Thin slicing of the storage
 - Some workloads require very small capacity from the storage, using native cloud storage can cost a lot.

The Public Cloud Structure

- Public Clouds
 - AWS, Azure, GCP, IBM, others
- Regions
 - Separate geographic areas for the infrastructure
 - Examples us-east (N. Virginia, Ohio), APAC (Mumbai, Seoul and 4 more), 5 European regions and more
- Availability Zones
 - Multiple data centers within the same region
 - Typically 3, but could be 2 up to 6 (today)
 - For 2 AZ region, there is no real protection from AZ failure, unless we have arbiter outside the region.

Examples use AWS terminology

The Public Cloud Structure



Examples use AWS terminology - https://storageio.com/images/SIO_AWS_Regions.gif

The Public Cloud Economy

- Replace Capex with Opex
- Pay for use of *everything*
 - Compute
 - Node / VM vs. Serverless
 - Storage
 - Different storage types with various cost structures
 - Network
 - Intra-AZ network is cheaper than Inter-AZnetwork
 - Applications
 - Databases, Dev tool, AI tools, Replications all provided in XaaS model

Efficient public cloud applications minimize resource usage even when the resources exist.

Reducing Storage Cost

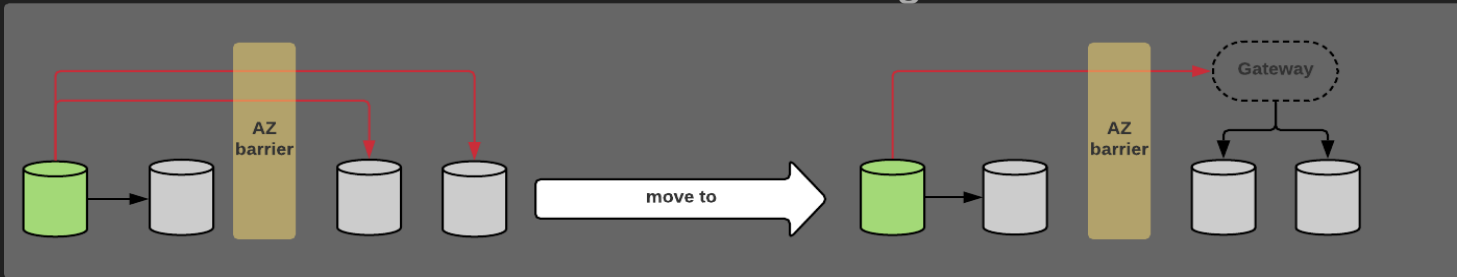
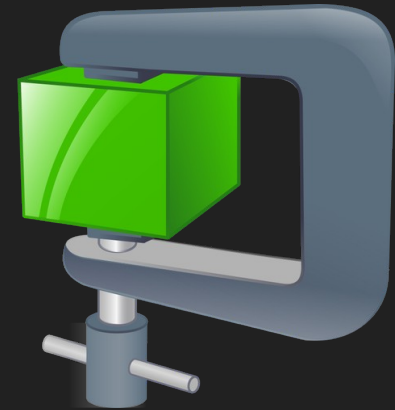
TIP 1 - Device Selection

- Use instance storage instead of EBS
 - Cheaper
 - More performant
 - Less reliable
 - So what - storage systems know how to handle unreliable media !
- If there are requirements to use EBS use it sparingly
 - Consider using less replicas or EC schemes



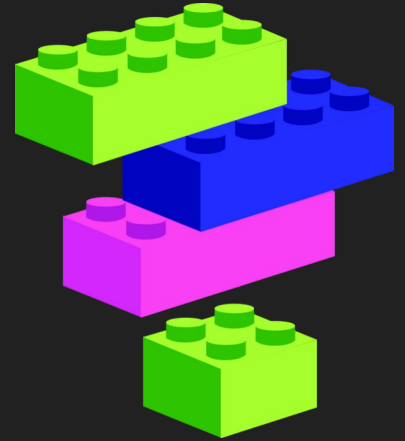
TIP 2 - Network Optimization

- Minimize cross AZ communications
 - Implement AZ read affinity
 - Use compression where appropriate
- Consider alternative topologies
- If appropriate consider using gateways instead of point to point communications
- Save intra-AZ network if the cost for saving is low



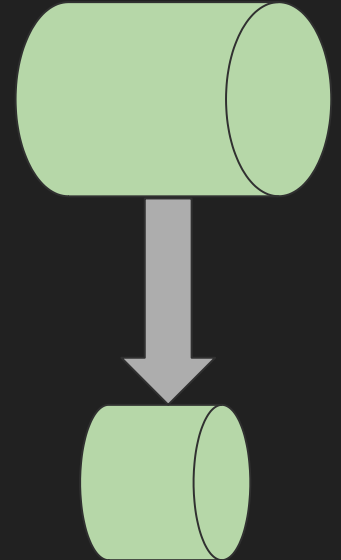
Tip 3 - Elasticity / Right Sizing

- Always try to right-size the system
 - Empty system is bad use of money!
- Use relatively small building blocks
 - In order to have tight scaling options
 - Optimize cost/size per your use-case or workload



Tip 4 - Enable Downsizing

- No real support from public cloud providers
 - It is impossible to reduce the size of EBS volumes
 - Therefore, the units of sizing are EBS volumes, or storage nodes - plan the size of these units carefully.
- Enable downsizing for your customers
 - If the customers pay per storage capacity, they will thank you!




Summary - Key Points for Cloud Systems

- Elasticity
 - While this is the obvious it is also the key for successful cloud implementation.
- Multiple deployment options
 - Pricing model can change without notice, system should be flexible enough to adapt quickly
- Think OPEX
 - Need to optimize on more dimensions


Questions


Thank you.

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